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1-14. (CANCELED)

15. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A flexible dental instrument for use in drilling a root canal, and the dental instrument being designed to be mechanically driven by an electric motor, the dental instrument (10) being flexible and comprising: ←

an end section (11) for mounting in a chuck driven by said electric motor, ←
a proximal region (14) adjacent to said end section (11),
a central region (13) extending from said proximal region, and
a distal region (12) extending from said central region (13) for guiding the instrument through the root canal, and

an envelope (20)[[,]] comprising the proximal region, the central region ←
and the distal region, ~~has a~~ and the envelope defining an axial length and having a ←
generally inverted cone shape, with a widest portion of the envelope (20) corresponding to the distal region (12) and a smallest portion of the envelope (20) corresponding to the proximal region (14),

wherein the dental instrument further comprises a junction region (17), located between the proximal region (14) and the end section (11), and the junction region (17) comprises an area of the envelope (20) has a minimum thickness which is ←
designed to break in the event that a predetermined drive torque is applied to the envelope (20) during use of the dental instrument, and a transition couples the junction ←
region (17) to the end section (11) and the axial length of the envelope (20) is longer ←
than an axial length of the transition. ←

16. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the envelope (20) has a truncated cone shape and comprises a vortex angle (Φ) that is identical along its entire length.

17. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the envelope (20) consists of several juxtaposed sections (C, D, E, F) extending axially from one another, each of said sections having a truncated cone

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shape and each of said truncated cones comprising a different vortex angle (Φ_1 , Φ_2 , Φ_3 , and Φ_4), with a widest vortex angle (Φ_1) corresponding to the distal region (12), a smallest vortex angle (Φ_4) corresponding to the proximal region (14), and at least one intermediate vortex angles (Φ_2 , Φ_3) corresponding to the central region (13).

18. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein an angle of the envelope (20) relative to an axis of the dental instrument decreases progressively and regularly from the distal region (12) to the proximal region (14).

19. (CANCELED)

20. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the area of the envelope (20) which is designed to break consists of a reduced section adjacent the proximal region (14) of the envelope (20).

21. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the area of the envelope (20) which is designed to break consists of a modification in one or more of type and structure of material used for the dental instrument.

22. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the area of the envelope (20) which is designed to break consists of at least one peripheral notch (18) formed in said junction region (17).

23. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the predetermined drive torque corresponds to a torque at which the distal region of the dental instrument breaks.

24. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the distal region (12) comprises a rounded tip.

25. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the central region (13) is polygonal and comprises hollowed flutes (16) with sharp cutting edges that are generally helical.

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26. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the central region (13) is polygonal and comprises flutes (16) with blunt edges that are generally helical.

27. (CANCELED)

28. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 15, wherein the central region (13) comprises helical sections (16a) and rectilinear sections (16b).

29. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A flexible dental instrument for drilling a root canal, the dental instrument being manufactured from titanium-nickel and being flexible and designed to be mechanically driven by an electric motor, the flexible dental instrument (10) comprising:

a end section (11) ~~to be mounted~~ for mounting in a chuck of an electric motor;

a proximal region (14) adjacent to the end section (11);

a central region (13) extending from the proximal region; and

a distal region (12) extending from the central region (13) for guiding the dental instrument through the root canal, and the distal region (12) terminating in a rounded tip;

an envelope (20) comprising only the proximal region, the central region and the distal region and the envelope (20) defining an axial length and having a generally inverted cone shape[[,]] with a widest portion of the envelope (20) corresponding to the distal region (12) and a ~~smallest~~ narrowest portion corresponding to the proximal region (14);

wherein the dental instrument further comprises a junction region (17), located between the proximal region (14) and the end section (11), and the junction region (17) comprises an area, with a minimum thickness, ~~of the envelope (20)~~ which is designed to break when a predetermined drive torque is applied to the envelope (20),

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and a transition couples the junction region (17) to the end section (11) and the axial length of the envelope (20) is longer than an axial length of the transition.

30. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A flexible root canal dental instrument for drilling a root canal, the dental instrument being manufactured from titanium-nickel and being flexible and designed to be mechanically driven by an electric motor, the flexible dental instrument (10) comprising:

[[an]] a cylindrical end section (11) to be mounted for mounting in a chuck of an electric motor;

a proximal region (14) adjacent to the end section (11);

a central region (13) extending from the proximal region; and

a distal region (12) extending from the central region (13) for guiding the dental instrument through the root canal, and the distal region (12) terminating in a rounded tip which, during use, guides the dental instrument and minimizes the possibility of the dental instrument becoming embedded in a canal wall of a tooth;

an envelope (20) comprising the proximal region, the central region and the distal region and the envelope (20) defining an axial length and having a generally inverted cone shape[[,]] with a widest portion of the envelope (20) corresponding to the distal region (12) and a smallest portion corresponding to the proximal region (14);

wherein the dental instrument further comprises a junction region (17), located between the proximal region (14) and the end section (11), and the junction region (17) comprises an area, with a minimum thickness, of the envelope (20) which is designed to break when a predetermined drive torque is applied to the envelope (20) and [[the]] a vertex angle is constant along the entire axial length of the envelope (20), and a transition couples the junction region (17) to the end section (11) and the axial length of the envelope (20) is longer than an axial length of the transition.

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31. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The dental instrument according to claim 30, wherein the predetermined drive torque corresponds to a torque at which the distal region of the dental instrument breaks.

32. (NEW) The dental instrument according to claim 29, wherein the area which is designed to break comprises one of:

- a reduced section adjacent the proximal region (14) of the envelope (20);
- a modification in one or more of type and structure of material used for the dental instrument; and

- at least one peripheral notch (18) formed in the junction region (17).

33. (NEW) The dental instrument according to claim 30, wherein the area which is designed to break comprises one of:

- a reduced section adjacent the proximal region (14) of the envelope (20);
- a modification in one or more of type and structure of material used for the dental instrument; and

- at least one peripheral notch (18) formed in the junction region (17).